

METHOD FOR WRITING TO MAGNETORESISTIVE MEMORY CELLS AND  
MAGNETORESISTIVE MEMORY WHICH CAN BE WRITTEN TO BY THE METHOD

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Cross-Reference to Related Application:

This application is a continuation of copending International Application No. PCT/DE02/00255, filed January 24, 2002, which designated the United States and was not published in English.

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Background of the Invention:

Field of the Invention:

In magnetoresistive memories (MRAM), the memory effect resides in the magnetically variable electrical resistance of the  
15 memory cell (MTJ). In one embodiment, a magnetoresistive memory cell lies at the crossover of two conductors, a bit line and a word line, which are generally disposed orthogonally to one another. Situated at the crossover point between these conductors is a multilayered system containing  
20 the stacking one above the other of a soft-magnetic layer and hard-magnetic layer and between which a tunnel oxide layer is situated (the cross-point concept). Information is stored by the magnetization of the soft-magnetic layer (ML-free) being rotated relative to the magnetization direction of the hard-  
25 magnetic layer (ML-fixed). The magnetic fields required for this purpose are generated by currents and which respectively

flow through the word line and the bit line and are superposed at the crossover point thereof.

U.S. Patent No. 3,375,503 describes a word-organized magnetic  
5 thin-film memory. Figs. 1 and 2A-2E of this document show a memory cell containing magnetostatically coupled magnetic thin films constructed in such a way that they form a magnetically closed magnetic circuit and their easy magnetization direction is oriented parallel to one another. In accordance with Fig.  
10 3 of this document, the word lines are led in the direction of the easy magnetization axis specified by the vector 118, while the bit lines run perpendicular thereto, that is to say in the hard magnetization direction (vector 112). In the absence of external magnetization, the remanent magnetization of the two  
15 magnetic thin films is oriented in the easy magnetization direction. In accordance with Fig. 4 of the document, first a positive pulse on a word line (Right "1") causes all the bits present on the word line to be rotated in the hard magnetization direction 112, that is to say through  $90^\circ$  with  
20 respect to the easy magnetization direction 118. Both magnetic thin films are influenced in this case. Before the end of the positive current pulse, a positive bit pulse is then passed on to the selected bit sense line and the current pulse on the word line is ended before the bit pulse is ended.  
25 By this measure, the magnetization vector of both magnetic films is rotated in the direction desired for writing a "1",

that is to say in the easy magnetization direction. Thus, the driving method which is described in this document and is shown in Fig. 4 thereof does not differ from the driving methods that are generally customary for magnetic thin-film memories. This is because the purpose of delaying the bit pulse with respect to the word pulse is that, at the beginning of the word pulse, the read current on the bit line simultaneously serving as sense line can be detected by a sense amplifier provided for this and that the information, which, under certain circumstances, is destroyed by the word line pulse, is written back to the memory cell again immediately afterwards. Consequently, although the document describes a driving method by which the write currents are impressed on the respective word line and bit line in a temporally offset manner, so that the magnetization direction of the selected memory cell is rotated in precisely two successive steps in the direction desired for writing a logic "0" or "1", this document in no way describes a method for writing to magnetoresistive memory cells of an MRAM memory in which the memory cells are formed from a multilayer system containing the stacking one above the other of a soft-magnetic and hard-magnetic material between which a tunnel oxide is situated.

Summary of the Invention:

It is accordingly an object of the invention to provide a method for writing to magnetoresistive memory cells and a magnetoresistive memory which can be written to by the method  
5 which overcome the above-mentioned disadvantages of the prior art methods and devices of this general type, which avoids the ageing phenomenon, which thus increases the service life of an MRAM memory and, compared with the customary half-select method, switches more reliably, and also to specify an MRAM  
10 memory which can be written to by a method according to the invention.

With the foregoing and other objects in view there is provided, in accordance with the invention, a method for  
15 writing to magnetoresistive memory cells of an MRAM memory. The magnetoresistive memory cells has a multilayer system containing layers stacked one above another. The layers include a soft-magnetic layer, a hard-magnetic layer and a tunnel oxide layer disposed between the soft-magnetic layer  
20 and the hard-magnetic layer. The method includes impressing write currents being in each case impressed on a respective word line and a respective bit line resulting in a superposition of magnetic fields generated by the write currents. In each selected memory cell selected by the  
25 respective word line and the respective bit line, a magnetic field leads to a change of a magnetization direction of only

the soft-magnetic layer. The write currents are impressed on the respective word line and the respective bit line in a manner temporally offset with respect to one another, resulting in the magnetization direction of the soft-magnetic layer in the selected memory cell being rotated in a plurality of successive steps in a direction desired for writing a logic "0" or "1".

The above object is achieved, in accordance with a first essential aspect of the invention, by a method for writing to magnetoresistive memory cells of an MRAM memory. In which the memory cells are in each case formed from a multilayer system containing the stacking one above the other of a soft-magnetic layer and a hard-magnetic layer between which a tunnel oxide layer is situated. Write currents are in each case impressed on a word line and a bit line resulting in a superposition of magnetic fields generated by the write currents. In each memory cell selected by the corresponding word and bit lines, the magnetic field leads to the change of the magnetization direction of only the soft-magnetic material forming the soft-magnetic layer. More specifically, the write currents are impressed on the word line and bit line in a manner temporally offset with respect to one another, in such a way that the magnetization direction of the soft-magnetic material in the selected memory cell is rotated in a plurality of successive steps in the direction desired for writing a logic "0" or "1".

The method according to the invention can advantageously be developed by the fact that the write currents of the selected memory cell are impressed in each case in approximately the same pulse duration and in a manner temporally offset with respect to one another.

The method according to the invention can then be carried out in such a way that, in order to write a logic "1", the write current in the bit line flows in the same current flow direction as the write current in the word line and is impressed in a delayed manner relative to the write current of the word line.

In accordance with a second essential aspect of the invention, the above object is achieved by an MRAM memory configuration having an array containing magnetoresistive memory cells that are formed from a multilayer system. The multilayer system contains a stacking one above the other of a soft-magnetic and hard-magnetic material, between which a tunnel oxide is situated. Word lines and bit lines are provided and cross one another at each memory cell. A writing control circuit is set up for impressing write currents in each case onto the word line and bit line of a memory cell selected for writing. The writing control circuit has a circuit which impress the write currents in each case on the corresponding word line and the

corresponding bit line in a manner temporally offset with respect to one another, in such a way that the magnetization direction of only the soft-magnetic material of the selected memory cell is rotated in a plurality of successive steps in  
5 the direction desired for writing a logic "0" or "1".

Other features which are considered as characteristic for the invention are set forth in the appended claims.

10 Although the invention is illustrated and described herein as embodied in a method for writing to magnetoresistive memory cells and a magnetoresistive memory which can be written to by the method, it is nevertheless not intended to be limited to the details shown, since various modifications and structural  
15 changes may be made therein without departing from the spirit of the invention and within the scope and range of equivalents of the claims.

The construction and method of operation of the invention,  
20 however, together with additional objects and advantages thereof will be best understood from the following description of specific embodiments when read in connection with the accompanying drawings.

Brief Description of the Drawings:

Fig. 1 is a diagrammatic, perspective view of a basic construction of an MRAM memory configuration;

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Figs. 2A-2E are graphs showing the switching of a magnetization direction in the case of a known half-select method;

10 Figs. 3A-3H are illustrations showing an exemplary embodiment of a writing method according to the invention by application of a temporally controlled external magnetic field; and

Fig. 4 is a graph showing the conversion of the method graphically illustrated in Figs. 3A-3H into a pulse timing diagram which illustrates the mutually temporally offset current pulses through the word line and the bit line in each case when writing a logic "1" and a logic "0".

20 Description of the Preferred Embodiments:

Referring now to the figures of the drawing in detail, the description below presupposes, by way of example, an MRAM memory configuration constructed in accordance with Fig. 1. However, it must be noted that the method according to the invention can also be applied to differently constructed MRAMs in which the magneto-resistive memory cell is not disposed



directly at a crossover point between a bit line and a word line and in which a selection transistor or a selection diode is additionally driven by a corresponding selection line.

5 Fig. 1 shows a section of an MRAM memory configuration that is constructed in such a way and contains a matrix configuration of the memory cells described above. In order to ensure that only one selected memory cell MTJ is written to, a magnetic field must be chosen precisely large enough that the  
10 superposition of the magnetic fields of a word line current  $I_{WL}$  and a bit line current  $I_{BL}$  through a selected word line WL and bit line BL suffices for switching the magnetization, but be chosen small enough that neither adjacent cells nor cells situated on the selected lines are switched. This method is  
15 also referred to as the "half-select" method.

MRAM cells are read via the determination of the resistance of the respective MTJs. Given parallel orientation of the magnetization directions of a soft magnetic layer ML-free and  
20 a hard magnetic layer ML-fixed, a (tunnelling) resistance of the cell is small, whereas the resistance is large given anti-parallel orientation. Consequently, it is possible, as indicated in Fig. 1 to assign a logic "1" to the parallel orientation of the magnetization directions of the soft  
25 magnetic layer ML-free and the hard magnetic layer ML-fixed

and a logic "0" to the anti-parallel orientation of the magnetization directions.

In the event of a memory cell MTJ being written to too often, ageing of the cells will register. Therefore, as the number of write cycles rises, the difference in the resistance of the memory cells MTJ in each case between parallel orientation ("1") and anti-parallel orientation ("0") decreases and thus the information content of the cell becomes more and more difficult to determine. Moreover, it is often observed that cells to be written to do not switch reliably. These problems cannot be solved by the "half-select" method used hitherto, nor are any other solutions known.

The problems arising in the prior art will be explained in even more detail below with reference to Fig. 2 by way of example when writing a logic "1". In the absence of an external field, the magnetization in thin magnetic layers (in this case of the soft magnetic layer ML-free) is oriented along a distinguished direction, the so-called easy axis, which is depicted by dashes in Fig. 2A-2E. The solid bold arrow in Figs. 2A and 2B thus gives the magnetization direction (of the soft magnetic layer ML-free) of the magnetoresistive memory cell MTJ as long as there is no effect of an external magnetic field generated by a current in the bit line BL and/or the word line WL. In order to change the

(quiescent) magnetization direction indicated by the solid bold arrow in Figs. 2A and 2B, it is necessary to apply an external field which lies outside the switching range indicated by the hatched area (the so-called asteroid). If  
5 switching is effected with only one field component (for example  $H_x$ ), relatively large fields are required. By contrast, if the two field components  $H_x$  and  $H_y$  are used, fields having smaller magnitudes are required for switching.

10 Consequently, in accordance with Figs. 2B and 2C, a magnetic field with a component  $H_x$  and  $H_y$  is generated by the current  $I_{WL}$  flowing in the word line WL and the current  $I_{BL}$  flowing in the bit line BL (broken arrow in Fig. 2B). This field must be present until the magnetization direction (solid bold arrow)  
15 is oriented along the direction of the magnetic field generated by the currents  $I_{WL}$  and  $I_{BL}$  (Fig. 2C). The two currents  $I_{WL}$  and  $I_{BL}$  are then switched off, and a magnetic field is no longer present externally (Fig. 2D). It is then hoped that the magnetization direction (solid bold arrow) assumes  
20 the orientation outlined in Fig. 2E, antiparallel with respect to the initial state (the quiescent magnetization direction in accordance with Fig. 2A). This method, as already mentioned, is not reliable and leads to the ageing of the cell.

25 In the case of a writing method according to the invention - illustrated graphically in Figs. 3A-3H and by a pulse timing

diagram in Fig. 4 - for writing to magnetoresistive memory cells of an MRAM memory, the field components  $H_x$  and  $H_y$  or the times of impressing the word line and bit line currents  $I_{WL}$  and  $I_{BL}$  are controlled exactly in such a way that the "switching" -  
5 which takes place in the known half-select method - of the magnetization is transferred into a magnetization rotation process, which operates significantly more reliably and with greater endurance.

10 In the graphical representations of Fig. 3A to Fig. 3H, which illustrate the temporal sequence of the rotation of the magnetization when writing a logic "1", for simplification the asteroid is omitted and only the easy axis is indicated by a dashed straight line. As in Figs. 2A-2E, the magnetization of  
15 the memory cell MTJ is represented by a bold black arrow and the magnetic field which is composed of the magnetic field components  $H_y$  and  $H_x$  and is induced by the word line current  $I_{WL}$  and the bit line current  $I_{BL}$  is represented by a doubly dashed arrow. Fig. 3A illustrates the initial situation, which  
20 corresponds to the initial situation illustrated in Fig. 2A. In Figs. 3B and 3C, a magnetic field  $H_y$  is first present only in the y-direction, in a manner induced by the currents  $I_{WL}$  and  $I_{BL}$ , which magnetic field first rotates the magnetization of the MRAM memory cell MTJ through an angle of between  $0^\circ$  and  
25  $90^\circ$  (Fig. 3C). Then, if the two currents  $I_{WL}$  and  $I_{BL}$  flow, the magnetic field is generated with components  $H_x$  and  $H_y$  of

approximately the same magnitude in the x-direction and y-direction, as a result of which the magnetization direction (bold arrow) rotates further and assumes an angle in the range between  $90^\circ$  and  $180^\circ$  (Fig. 3E). Finally, through a magnetic  
5 field which has a component  $H_x$  pointing only in the x-direction, the magnetization direction is rotated further in accordance with Figs. 3F and 3G until it is finally rotated in the x-direction ( $180^\circ$ ). Fig. 3H shows the de-energized end state, which specifies the information content in accordance  
10 with a logic "1" of the MRAM memory cell MTJ.

The timing diagram in Fig. 4 shows, in its left-hand half, the time sequence a - h of the word line current  $I_{WL}$  and of the bit line current  $I_{BL}$  for writing a logic 1, and the instants a - h  
15 correspond to the sequence, shown in Figs. 3A - 3H, of the magnetization which rotates as a result, as was described above.

The right-hand half of Fig. 4 shows, in the same way, steps a' - h' of the temporal sequence of the currents  $I_{WL}$  and  $I_{BL}$  for  
20 writing a logic "0" to an MRAM memory cell MTJ. It is evident that, between the instants i' and h', the bit line current  $I_{BL}$  flows in the opposite direction through the bit line BL.

25 In order to carry out the stepwise magnetization rotation proposed in accordance with the invention, it is thus

absolutely necessary that the current  $I_{WL}$  through the word line WL and the current  $I_{BL}$  through the bit line BL are offset in a defined manner temporally with respect to one another. By way of example, if the word line current and the bit line current have the same switched-on duration, then the bit line current  $I_{BL}$  can e.g. be applied in a manner delayed for instance by half the switching-on duration relative to the word line current  $I_{WL}$ , the current flow direction of the bit line current  $I_{BL}$  when writing a logic "0" being reversed relative to the current flow direction of  $I_{BL}$  when writing a logic "1".

The controlled rotation - according to the invention and described above with reference to the figures - of the magnetization of the MRAM memory cell MTJ avoids the ageing phenomenon which occurs in the case of the known half-select method, thereby prolongs the service life of the MRAM cells and switches more reliably in comparison with the conventional method.

With knowledge of the above-described method according to the invention, a person skilled in the art can readily specify a writing control circuit for an MRAM memory that can be written to by the method according to the invention. That is to say a circuit which impress the write currents  $I_{WL}$  and  $I_{BL}$  through the word line WL and the bit line BL in a manner temporally offset with respect to one another, as illustrated by way of example

in Fig. 4, with the result that the magnetization direction of the selected memory cell is rotated in a plurality of successive steps in the direction desired in each case for writing a logic "0" or "1".